

19, that horrible pandemic would not have so lopsidedly impacted the African-American community.

Let me be very clear that this idea of reparations is a sense of looking systematically at what would be the solutions. The commission is to be able to hear from people across America and to be able to recommend and to engage with people from all backgrounds, not just one background, not just African Americans. I am excited about that dialogue. I think it will be a powerful dialogue.

As we celebrated Juneteenth, as we had this memorial service at the Antioch Baptist Church, what an emotional time we had with song and words and dance and prayer. People left there saying that they were more inspired than they have ever been before to bring us together. It was a diverse audience of people who came even from out of town to do something that was part of my vision that on Juneteenth, and that was happy Father's Day, we would take a moment to honor slaves who were born, who lived and died as a slave and never knew freedom, to give them the honor that they never got.

As I reflect on how this Nation was built by immigrants and how it was built by the ancestors of African Americans today, I do want to continue to emphasize the Members of Congress who have this wonderful heritage and to honor the late Shirley Chisholm, who both became the first African-American woman in the United States Congress and as well became the first African-American person to run for President.

As I do so, let me cite my relatives, Sybil Gooden, Willie Gooden, they excelled as leaders coming from the Caribbean; the Lockets; the Rashfords; and, of course, my grandparents, Olive Clarke Jackson and Albert Jackson, who worked on the Panama Canal. It was so powerful to go to the Panama Canal and see his name written there. It was an emotional experience. Eric Jackson, Allen Jackson, Charles Jackson all served in World War II; Ezra Jackson, my father; and his older brothers who served in World War II. Elaine Oliver and Ollie Oliver, both of those individuals came and made great strides. Their son served in the United States Air Force. An outstanding daughter, Elaine Oliver, worked for me. Of course, Eric Holder, Colin Powell, Patrick Gaspard, Harry Belafonte, many others, our outstanding communications director.

Tonight, we have had a storytelling night of truth. We have had a great celebration of Caribbean American Month, and we have told the history and story of the powerful connection between the Caribbean and the United States of America. That should be a moment of celebration, friendship, unity, heritage, knowledge.

I am delighted to have anchored the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour on the Caribbean American Heritage Month, and I thank the chair-

woman and the officers of the Congressional Black Caucus and all of our members for continuing to tell the truth.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sincere gratitude to those who came before me who made it possible for us to honor Caribbean Heritage Month in the United States Congress. Today, we celebrate the 16th year anniversary.

June is Caribbean Heritage month, where we celebrate the extraordinary contribution of people of Caribbean ancestry. According to the U.S. Census, almost 13.4 million Caribbean Americans live in the U.S. In Florida's 20th Congressional District, the two largest groups are Haitians and Jamaicans.

These are cab drivers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, and nurses, who, without, our economy cannot thrive. Immigrants found one quarter (25 percent) of new U.S. businesses.

Despite our contributions, we see the mistreatment of Black and Brown migrants who are merely seeking refuge in the U.S. due to political persecution and insecurity.

Since my arrival at the United States Congress, I have called out the Administration for its disparate treatment of Black migrants. We have all seen the influx of Haitian migrants at the Florida shores and the U.S. Mexico border. Many of these migrants are merely seeking refuge and cannot return to their native country due to fear of persecution and immense violence.

I wanted to see the treatment of migrants in detention centers, so I visited the Broward Transitional Center, where I spoke with migrants from Central America, Haiti, and other parts of the world to better understand their journey. I was devastated. My Congressional colleagues and I have since written letters to the Administration to not use private facilities for any detention, including the detention of undocumented immigrants.

Unfortunately, the Administration regularly sends pregnant women, babies, and children to Haiti and other parts of the region without the right to due process or undergo a credible fear interview to determine their eligibility for asylum. As of today, more than 300 flights have landed in Haiti. This Trump-Era public health authority cannot continue to be used as an excuse to turn away and repatriate migrants. It is illegal and unconscionable to repatriate Haitians under these circumstances.

While the Biden Administration did listen to our plea to rescind Title 42, there is now a legal battle. I pray that the upcoming court's ruling will not continue to violate U.S. asylum law and evade U.S. treaty obligations by blocking and returning asylum seekers to places where their lives and safety are in peril.

We have also called on the Administration to invite families to apply for the Haitian Family Reunification Parole Program, which the Administration announced during the Summit of the Americas that the program would no longer exist only on paper. I have demanded that the Administration also enforces provisions in the Immigration Naturalization Act (INA) and provide Humanitarian Parole to Haitian nationals at the U.S.-Mexico border.

Last month, I requested more than 300 million dollars from the House Appropriations Committee to provide pro bono legal services

to immigrants from the Republic of Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, and nationals from other parts of Central America.

While there's a great need for comprehensive immigration reform, and the House has passed the Dream and Promise Act, which would create a pathway to citizenship for millions of DACA and TPS recipients, the Senate has failed to vote on the legislation.

In the interim, I understand the economic challenges impacting countries in the Caribbean and Latin America, which is why I co-introduced the Opportunities in Americas Act.

This legislation also represents my unwavering commitment to my constituents from the Caribbean and Latin America, many of whom frequently engage in commerce in the region and need policies that support their expansion and foster business growth. Low-interest loans are vital to promote innovation and competition and eliminate barriers that prevent businesses from developing.

I remain committed to working with the Caribbean community and congressional colleagues to create a more fair and just immigration system and draft robust legislation that can yield economic prosperity across the Caribbean and the diaspora.

---

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PENCE (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of a health consideration.

---

#### PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,  
Washington, DC, June 21, 2022.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record: (1) aggregate spending levels for fiscal year 2023 and aggregate revenue levels for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032, (2) allocations for fiscal year 2023 for the House Committee on Appropriations, (3) committee allocations for fiscal year 2023 and for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 for all committees other than the Committee on Appropriations, and (4) a list of discretionary accounts identified for advance appropriations in fiscal year 2023 appropriations bills. The authorizing committee allocation is divided into current law amounts and reauthorization. Reauthorization refers to amounts assumed in CBO's baseline for legislation that would extend current law provisions.

This filing is made for technical purposes as required by H. Res. 1151 and the budgetary material published herein is for the purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and other budgetary enforcement provisions. If there are any questions, please contact Jennifer Wheelock or Kellie Larkin of the Budget Committee staff.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,  
Chairman.